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MEDICAL REPORTS,

OF THE

EFFECTS of TOBACCO,

Principally with Regard to its

DIURETIC QUALITY,

IN THE CURE OF

DROPSIES,

AND

DYSURIES:

R
TOGETHER WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS, ON
THE USE OF CLYSTERS OF TOBACCO, IN THE
TREATMENT OF THE COLIC:

By THOMAS FOWLER, M.D.

Physician to the General Infirmary of the County of Stafford.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: Si non, his utere mecum.

HOR.

L O N D O N.

Printed for J. JOHNSON, No. 72 St. Paul's Church Yard, and
WILLIAM BROWN, Corner of Essex Street, Strand.

MDCCLXXXV.

MEDICAL REPORTS

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

Primarily with regard to its

ANESTHETIC QUALITY

IN THE CURE OF

DYSURIA

AND

DYSURIA

TOGETHER WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON
THE USE OF CIGARETTES OF TOBACCO IN THE
TREATMENT OF THE DYSURIA



BY THOMAS

Physician to the General Infirmary of the County of Surrey.

London: Printed by J. Johnson, No. 7, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and
W. Taylor, Corner of Fleet Street, Strand.

1844.

L O N D O N

Printed for J. Johnson, No. 7, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and
W. Taylor, Corner of Fleet Street, Strand.

W. C. C. C.

P R E F A C E.

THE Nature and Causes of Dropsies, have been investigated at large, and the Indications of Cure clearly laid down, by many eminent Writers; in particular by Boerhaave, Hoffman, and Cullen, in their general Systems of Practice; and by Monro, Wilks, and Others, in Essays professedly written upon the Subject. But the Indication of the *most Importance*, that of evacuating the Waters by the Use of Medicines, has in general, been attended with the greatest Difficulty.

Diaphoretics, Sudorifics, and Sialagogues, have very seldom produced the desired Effect. Emetics and Purgatives,

tives, have sometimes been successful in carrying off the Waters ; but, much oftener, have only diminished them to a certain Degree, and for a short Time: because the Debility which they occasion, is found to dispose the Habit more strongly to a Reaccumulation of extravasated Fluids. Which Consideration, may justly render it doubtful, whether upon the whole more Harm than Good, has not been done by these Medicines, in the Treatment of Dropsical Patients.

But the same Objection cannot reasonably be made against the Use of Diuretics ; because they seem to produce their Effects, without inducing Debility : and therefore are the only Class of Evacuants, which Authors have unanimously agreed to recommend ; and yet

yet the strongest Advocates for Diuretics, acknowledge the *Uncertainty* of their Operation.

Dr. Cullen in his System of Practice lately published, after having allowed the Propriety of diuretic Medicines in the Treatment of Dropsies, has added, —“ It happens, however, unluckily, “ that none of them are of very certain “ operation;” †

Induced by these Considerations, the Author of the following Reports has made Trial of a greater Variety of diuretic Medicines in Dropfical Cases, than have generally been used ; in Hopes of finding some one, more efficacious than the Rest : and he
flatters

† Vol. 4. P. 293.

flatters himself, he may recommend, as such, the celebrated Indian Plant commonly called Tobacco.

A Paragraph, in the third Volume of Dr. Duncan's very valuable medical Commentaries, first induced him to administer Tobacco. It was Part of a Letter, from Dr. Garden of Charles Town, South Carolina, to Dr. Hope of Edinburgh ; wherein he says —“ Here we use with surprizingly
“ great efficacy, in dropical cases, the
“ alkaline fixed salt of tobacco, &c.” †

On reading this Account, it occurred to him, that if this Salt was endowed with any medicinal Virtue, superior to that of the common fixed vegetable

† P. 330.

getable Alkali (the Use of which in Dropfies, has long been well known to Phyficians) it muft arife from fome Property inherent in Tobacco, and which perhaps had not been wholly destroyed by the Action of Fire ; and if fo, why not try the Plant itfelf ?

It appears, from the History of this Plant, that it was firft introduced into Europe by Monfieur Nicot, from the Ifland of Tobago, about the Year 1560: and that various medicinal Properties have been attributed to it, at different Times, efpecially by foreign Phyficians. But, from whatever Cause it has happened, the Generality of Writers on the Materia Medica, have fpoken of it, with great Caution and Referve ; and for the moft Part have concluded their Remarks by declaring it, either
obfolete,

obsolete, or so uncertain, violent, and deleterious, in its Effects, as to render its Exhibition unadvisable.

And indeed these Notions of the Plant have so far prevailed, that (excepting now and then by Way of Clyster) the internal Use of Tobacco, may fairly be considered as having no Place in modern Practice.

These Considerations however, have in nowise discouraged the Author of the following Sheets, from commencing an Enquiry, into the medicinal Effects of Tobacco; and being resolved to give a faithful Account, of his own Experience and Observations, he has conducted the Investigation thereof, with the same Caution and Diligence, as if the Subject had never been before treated.

Each

Each Case has been particularly described, and a Report has been made of the Effects of the Medicine upon every Patient.

The Result of this Enquiry, has afforded him very favourable Ideas upon the Subject: and he hopes to prove, by a considerable Number of Facts, that Tobacco may (under proper Regulations) be administered internally, not only as a safe, but as an efficacious, and valuable Remedy; especially, as a *powerful Diuretic*, in Cases of Dropsies and Dysuries. This Property, among the vast Number that have been attributed to it, seems scarcely to have been hinted at by Authors.

A Medicine possessing this Quality in an eminent Degree, has long been acknowledged to be a *Desideratum* in
Phyfic ;

Phyfic ; and let it be considered as a further Recommendation, that it is found in a Vegetable. Because the Productions of Nature, are generally *constant* and *uniform* ; while those of Art, are too often *variable* and *uncertain* ; which is the Case in some of our most powerful chemical Remedies.

In drawing up the sublequent Cases, the Author being desirous, to avoid the Prolixity of Repetition, and the Obscurity of extreme Brevity, has only given a few Cases at large ; but has added Others in an abstracted Form ; in which, he has attempted to concentrate all that was useful in each. The Former will afford a sufficient Specimen of the Method and Cure, with which the Originals of the abstracted Ones have been collected ; and enable
the

the Reader to form a tolerable Judgment, of the Degree of Credit, to which **the** whole is intitled.

If the following Reports should be favourably received by the Public, it **will** encourage the Author to lay before them (upon the same Plan) an **A**ccount of some other Medicines, **wh**ich from his own Experience, he **has** found efficacious in different Diseases.

Stafford Jan. 14, 1785.

ADVER.

P R E F A C E

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Stanford Jan. 14. 1785.

ADK E R.

Advertisement.

ALL the Cases, beginning with the Words In-Patient, and Out-Patient, belonged to the Infirmary. The Rest, were those of private Patients.

It is to be observed, that the Infusion was only taken in a little Water, in all the Cases where no Vehicle is specified.

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tical Rules and Cautions.

MEDICAL REPORTS, &c.

C H A P. I.

Of the Effects of Tobacco, in the Treatment of Cases of Dropsy, with Observations.

C A S E I.

Dropfical Swellings of the Legs, of five Months Continuance, much relieved by taking an Infusion of Tobacco, for nine Days.

APRIL 9th. 1784.

WILLIAM BAYLEY, of Newcastle under Line, a Journeyman Hatter, aged 36, an In-Patient. He is affected with very large dropfical Swellings, of his Legs and Feet, which, when he is fatigued by working at his Business, extend to his Thighs. His Belly, and superior Parts are not at all swelled: his Urine, of which he makes about a Pint in a
B Night

Night, is of a natural Colour: his Body is regularly open, and Appetite good. He has used no Medicines, except three Doses of purging Physic, from which he has received no Relief. The Swellings came on without any apparent Cause, about five Months ago.

Ordered to take at Bed time, a Pill of five grains of Calomel, and in the Morning, a purging Draught, of half an Ounce of Glauber's Salts, dissolved in two Ounces of the Infusion of Sena, half an Ounce of the Tincture of Sena being added to the Solution.

April 10th.

He has had eight or ten Stools from the Pill, and Draught; but the Swellings of his Legs are not diminished.

Ordered to take in an Ounce of Water, fifteen Drops of an Infusion of Tobacco† to morrow Morning, twenty two at four in the Afternoon, and thirty at Night going to bed.

April

† Infusum Nicotianæ. No. 1.

April 12th.

He took the three Doses yesterday, as directed, and had three Stools, which was one more than ordinary, and without the least Sicknefs, or Uneasinefs. He passed two Pints of Urine in the Night, having been used to make only one. His Legs are rather less fwelled; but are very pafly up to the Calves.

Ordered to repeat the Infufion in Water, twice a Day, beginning with thirty five Drops, and adding from five to ten Drops to each Dose, until a Senfation of Sicknefs is produced.

April 14th,

He has taken the Infufion regularly, the laft Dose of which was feventy five Drops, without perceiving either Sicknefs, or any other Effect, except a flight Heat in the Throat, immediately after fwallowing it. He had three Stools Yesterday: his Urine is become pale, and increafed in Quantity, and he pafsed four Pints laft Night. The dropfical Swellings are evidently diminifhed.

B 2

Ordered

Ordered to take from seventy five Drops, to one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and fifty, of the Infusion twice a Day.

April 17th.

He has gradually increased the Medicine, to the Amount of one hundred and seventy five Drops in the last Dose. It operated as a strong Diuretic, and gentle Laxative; and produced a slight Giddiness twice, for the Space of half an Hour. The Quantity of Urine exceeds that of the Liquids taken: he has passed four Pints each of the two last Nights, and has had three Stools daily. The Swellings of his Legs continue to lessen.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infusion, twice a Day, in an Ounce of a Cordial Julep. †

April 19th,

The Medicine sat easy, and was felt warm at the Stomach; the Urine equally copious, and Stools the same as before; his Legs not at all swelled in a Morning

† Julapium Cardiacum. No. 2.

Morning, and very little at Night.

The Infusion and Fulep were continued.

April 21st,

He was sick last Night, and this Morning, and threw up the Medicine both Times : his Stools and Urine the same : his Legs continue better ; but still are a little swelled towards Night.

Ordered to take only one hundred and fifty Drops of the Infusion, in the Fulep twice a Day.

April 24th,

The Medicine sat easy on the Stomach ; but his Urine is not quite so free : his Legs are rather more swelled towards Night, and a little in a Morning.

He was ordered to continue the Infusion and Fulep, with the Addition of thirty Drops of a strong Lixivium of Tartar, in each Dose twice a Day.

April 26th,

He has been sick with the Medicine each Morning, and threw it up once : his Urine is not so copious, and his Legs are rather more swelled.

Ordered

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, with twelve Grains of the fixed vegetable Alkali, in a Dose of the Julep twice a Day.

April 28th.

His Urine is not increased, and his Legs are much the same.

He was ordered to omit the Alkaline Salt, and to take from one hundred and twenty, to two hundred Drops of the Infusion, in the Julep twice a Day.

May 1st,

He took the Drops one Day, and his Stomach and Bowels becoming uneasy, a Purging ensued; and he has taken no more since: his Legs are much the same as for two Reports past; but much better upon the whole, the Swellings being now trifling.

The Medicines ordered to be omitted.

CASE

C A S E II.

Dropfical Swellings of the Legs, of eight Weeks Continuance, cured by taking the Infusion of Tobacco, for seven Days.

A P R I L 19th, 1784.

J O B K I T E, a Soldier, aged 24, an In Patient. His Legs have been dropfical near eight Weeks, and were very much fwelled laft Night. He has had an Ague twenty fix Weeks, but the Fits have been ftopped feventeen Days, by the Ufe of Medicines, which were only finifhed a few Days ago. His Face is pale, Habit cachectic, and Belly rather fwelled : his Urine is in tolerable Quantity, Appetite good, and Stools regular.

Ordered to take one Hundred Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep every Night.

April 21st,

The Infusion made him squeamish laft Night for a quarter of an Hour, and he was fomewhat hot and restless afterwards. He has had three eafy
Stools

Stools since yesterday, and made a greater Quantity of Water both Nights. The swelling of the Belly quite gone, and that of the Legs much subsided.

Ordered to take one Hundred and fifty Drops of the Infusion, in the Julep twice a Day.

April 24th,

The Infusion made him rather sick, and hot, and caused him to sweat. His Urine still increased, and the Swellings of his Legs still lessened.

The Medicines continued.

April 26th,

The Infusion makes him rather sick, for about an Hour ; also hot and restless in the Night Time, although somewhat drowsy. He makes about five Pints of Urine every Night, used to make only half that Quantity, and has drunk no more than ordinary. The Swellings of his Legs are intirely gone; his Appetite very good, and he finds himself stronger.

Ordered

Ordered to omit the Infusion and Fulep, and to take a Dram of the bitter Tincture, ‡ with thirty Drops of the compound Spirits of Lavender, in an Ounce of Water twice a Day.

April 28th,

No Return of Swellings, although he does not make so much Urine, by one quarter Part in a Night, since he omitted the Infusion. No Complaints.

C A S E III.

A general Dropsy, of twelve Days Continuance, cured by taking the Infusion eleven Days.

A P R I L 29th, 1784.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Acton, aged 68, a Labourer, has been affected with Dropfical Swellings of his Legs and Thighs, for twelve Days past. His Belly is rather swelled, and has a Sensation of Fulness at his Stomach. He has a bad Cough,
C attended

‡ Tinctura Amara Pharm. Lond.

attended with a large Expectoration, a Difficulty of Breathing, and a Pain in his Breast. His Urine is scanty; but not high coloured: he has lost Flesh, and is very feeble; his Appetite is bad, and Pulse weak; he is thirsty, and low spirited; his sleep is tolerable, and Stools regular. He has taken a Vomit, and two Doses of purging Physic without Relief.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning in a little Water.

May 2d.

He has taken six Doses of the Infusion, which agreed well, and occasioned several easy loose Stools: his Urine is also sensibly increased, and his Belly, Thighs, and Legs much decreased; his Cough, Respiration and Stomach are relieved, and his Spirits better.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty five Drops of the Infusion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in a little Water.

May

May 6th.

He has passed three Pints of Urine, and has had one or two loose Stools, every twenty four hours. The Swellings of his Belly, and Thighs are totally gone, and those of his Legs are only perceptible towards the Evening.

Ordered to continue the Infusion.

May 16th.

The Infusion was finished in four Days, proved as diuretic, and laxative as before, and he has had no Swellings, Cough, nor Shortness of Breath since: his Appetite is better, and Strength increased.

June 19th,

No Return of his Complaint.

C A S E IV.

A confirmed general Dropsy, in a scrophulous Habit,

M A Y 14th, 1784.

SAMUEL SHENTON, of Moor Heath, in the Parish of Leigh, aged 37. He is strongly affected with dropfical Swellings, and his Face and Neck so much tumified, that he cannot lie down without Danger of Suffocation. The Abdomen is enlarged, and the Scrotum, Thighs, Legs, and Feet are swelled to a vast Size. His Urine is little more than half a Pint in twenty four Hours ; although he drinks from three to four Pints of Liquids in a Day. He coughs and spits much, and hath great Difficulty of Breathing. He is extremely weak, and thirsty ; his Appetite greatly impaired, his Body much bound, and Feet very cold : he has been affected with carious Ulcers on his left Hand, and right Foot, for five Years past. The dropfical Symptoms, which are of four Months continuance, succeeded a tertian Fever.

Ordered

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of Water, twice a Day; and two Mercurial Purging Pills,† whenever the Body is costive. Advised also to make Use of a more nourishing Diet.

May 19th,

The Infusion produced a Giddiness, with a slight Nausea, and caused an amazing Increase of Urine, which continues. All the Swellings, except that of the Abdomen, are much reduced; and he can now lie down to sleep. He has taken the purging Pills, and had two Stools with each Dose.

Ordered to take from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty Drops of the Infusion, in Water, twice a Day, and to continue his Pills, and Regimen.

May 25th,

He has taken the Infusion regularly, and enlarged the Dose to one hundred and fifty Drops, and found his Urine increased in Proportion. One Evening, he took two hundred Drops, which
made

† *Pilulae Aloeticæ Mercuriales. No. 3.*

made him sick, with considerable Giddiness, and Pain across his Eyes: during the Night, he passed four Pints of Urine. The upper Extremities are entirely free from Swellings, excepting about the Hand affected with carious Ulcers. The Scrotum is quite reduced, and the Size of the Belly nearly so. The Legs and Thighs, although still swelled, are much reduced. His Body was opened by two of the purging Pills, the former Part of the Week; and has since been kept so by the Infusion, which seems to affect his Head most in a Morning.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in Water. The Regimen was continued.

May 30th.

On omitting his Medicine for two Days, the Swellings of his Legs and Thighs seemed at a stand, but on resuming it, his Urine was again increased, and he had two or three Stools a Day, and can bear the present Doses tolerably well. The Swellings of the lower

lower Extremities are now very trifling, and the Belly, Scrotum, and other Parts of the Body, are entirely free from Tumefaction. He is extremely emaciated; yet rather stronger, and his Appetite better.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infusion every other Night, in Water; and to continue his Regimen.

June 6th,

He finds an Increase of Urine, after each Dose of the Medicine; but perceives a strong Tendency to swell on the intermediate Days. The Swellings of the lower Extremities much the same. The Infusion has purged him this Morning, and his Appetite is bad.

Ordered to take ten Grains of Ipecacuan, with one of Tartar Emetic, in the Evening; also to continue the Infusion every other Night, and take a Steel Pill || twice a Day.

June 13th.

The Vomit operated well, and his Appetite is rather better: the Steel Pills agreed. The Effects of the Infusion

sion and Symptoms, the same as at the last Report ; excepting that the Ulcers have become painful, and prevent his getting Rest ; his Body still loose.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infusion every night, and a Pill of a Grain of Opium every other Night.

June 20th.

He has thrown up his Medicine, almost every Time he took it ; his Urine decreased, and Swellings, Cough, and Difficulty of Respiration returning.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, twice and thrice a Day ; and the Regimen to be continued.

Aug. 14th.

The Infusion has operated more as an Emetic, and Purgative, than a Diuretic, and the swellings greatly increasing, it ceased to operate as a Diuretic altogether ; and therefore was given up. He has since tried Cream of Tartar, Squills, &c. but without Relief and is now fast approaching to the forlorn Situation, in which I first saw him.

CASE

CASE V.

An Ascites (or Dropsy of the Belly) of three Months Continuance, cured by taking the Infusion, and Tincture of Tobacco.

MAY 30th, 1784.

JANE RUSHTON, aged 34, the Wife of a labouring Man, of Moor Heath, in the Parish of Leigh. She is affected with a Swelling of the Abdomen, which appears larger than is usual in the last Month of Pregnancy. On examining her Body, a Fluctuation is perceptible to the Touch. She has a short Cough, with great Difficulty of Breathing on the least Exertion. Her Countenance is fallow, and Legs rather swelled. Her Stomach and Bowels are much afflicted with Wind, and from a general Sensation of Fulness she sleeps ill, and dares eat but very little at a Time. She has five or six Stools in a Day, and is thirsty. Her Tongue is clean, her Pulse at 108 Strokes in a Minute, and weak. She has lost both

D Flesh

Flesh and Strength. Her Urine has been very high coloured, for two Months past, and not exceeding half a Pint in twenty four Hours: her Menfes are regular, but rather pale. About three Months ago, immediately after catching Cold upon a Journey, a sudden Diminution of Urine took Place, and was followed by the above dropfical Symptoms, which have gradually grown worfe. She has been accustomed to a very poor Diet, and has had feven Children, the youngest of which is now fifteen months old.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in a little Water, this Evening, and to morrow Morning; and to use a more nourishing Diet.

June 1st.

She has had some Vertigo with each Dose, and passed a Pint and a half of Urine within the last twenty four Hours with some Relief, and her Looseness is rather abated.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty five Drops of the Infusion in Water twice a Day,

Day, and one Grain of Opium at Bed-time, twice in the Course of the Week.

June 6th.

She has some Sickness and Vertigo in a morning: her Urine by the fourth Dose, was increased to four Pints in twenty four hours, has continued in the same Proportion, and is become of a more natural Colour. Her Body is diminished in Circumference, across the Navel, two Inches and three quarters, and she feels herself much relieved in every respect. She has had more Rest with the two Pills of Opium, and has only had one or two Stools a Day.

Ordered the Infusion and Pills to be continued.

June 13th.

She has wholly neglected to take her Medicine, and her Urine is lessened since the last Report. She has had some Rest by the Use of the Pills, and says the Size of her Body is much the same.

D 2

Ordered

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion in Water, twice a Day for a Week; and to continue the Pills of Opium as before.

June 20th.

On taking the Infusion again, her Urine increased to between three and four pints in twenty four Hours, and has continued in the same Proportion: her Body ~~is~~ diminished three Inches and a half since the last Report. She has taken her Pills, has now only two or three Stools in a Day, sleeps well, Appetite mends, and is better in all Respects.

Ordered to omit the Pills, and to continue the Infusion for seven Days.

June 27th.

She has regularly taken her Medicine, and makes about four Pints of Urine in a Day, which is double the apparent Quantity of Liquids taken. Her Body she thinks reduced to within an Inch or two of its natural Size, the Reduction being two Inches and a half since the last Report, and eight Inches and

and three quarters in all. Her Menfes are regular, more copious, and of a better Colour: ſhe gathers Fleſh and Strength, her Complexion is much more natural, and Stools more regular.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty five Drops of the Infuſion, twice a Day for five Days; and then from ſixty to one hundred Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco, § every Night for four Nights, in a little Water.

July 11th.

She omitted the Medicines for ſome Days, and her Body enlarged two Inches; but on her repeating the Infuſion for five Days, that Diſcharge was again augmented, and the Diminution, of the Abdomen is now eight Inches and three quarters as before. The Tincture proved equally diuretic with the Infuſion; but when ſhe came to take one hundred Drops, her Head was more affected with them, than with one hundred and twenty five of the Infuſion.

Ordered

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Tincture every night.

August 5th.

She only continued the Tincture a few Nights, and with the same Operation: her Body still grew less, and has continued so. It is now reduced to its former State, and is full ten Inches and a Quarter less than it was, when she began the Use of the Infusion. In the Course of a Week from the last Report, she recovered so much Strength, as to be able to go out to work in the Fields, which Employment she has continued, and has acquired Flesh, and a healthy Complexion. On the accumulated Waters being so effectually reduced, she complained that the Abdomen felt very relaxed and flabby, and therefore I ordered her to wear a tight Waistcoat, by way of Bandage; from which she found great Support and Comfort. She also perceived her Recovery of Strength accelerated, by using a somewhat more nourishing Diet.

December

December 1st.

She continues entirely free from every Dropfical Symptom.

C A S E VI.

An Ascites of nine Weeks Continuance, cured chiefly by taking the Infusion fifteen Days.

J U N E 26th, 1784.

M R S. B———. in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 55. Her Abdomen is sensibly enlarged and appears on Examination to contain Water. Her Face is pale, and bloated, and the whole Habit rather dropfical. The Urine is in moderate Quantity, and not high coloured. The Pulse ninety two Strokes in a Minute, and rather weak, and attended with a general Languor. The Appetite is tolerable, Sleep natural, and no Thirst; but her Body is bound.

The Dropfical Symptoms are of nine Weeks Continuance, and came on suddenly

denly. The first five Weeks the Urine on an Average, amounted only to about twelve Ounces in twenty four Hours. The Swellings have not increased much for this Month past. She has lived abstemiously, been much confined in the House, and has taken no Medicines.

Ordered to take ninety Drops of the Infusion of Tobacco every Night, and sixty Drops every morning, in an Ounce of a weak aromatic Infusion of Horse Radish for four Days.

Ordered to take also, half a Dram of Cream of Tartar, with three Grains of Ginger, twice a Day for three Days.

Advised to make Use of a more nourishing Diet, and take Exercise on Horseback.

July 2d.

The Medicines were taken regularly for four Days, and made her sick, and light-headed for an Hour each Time. They procured two Stools a Day, and the Urine is materially increased, three Pints a Day being discharged, and only two Pints and a half of Liquids drunk.

The

The Abdomen, measured by a Fillet across the Navel, appears to have subsided near an Inch, and the general Swellings are abated. The Body is become bound since the Medicines were finished.

Ordered the Infusion with the same Vehicle, to be continued every other Day for a Week; and two Drams of Cream of Tartar, to be taken every other Morning, on the intermediate Days. The Regimen to be continued.

July 11th.

She has had an easy Stool with each Dose of the Cream of Tartar, and has taken the Infusion four Days, which was accompanied with a slight Giddiness. The Urine is copious, and the Body measures across the Navel, one Inch and three Quarters less than at the last Report.

The Medicines, and Regimen were continued.

July 18th.

The Medicines have been regularly taken, and the Abdomen has subsided

E

one

one Inch more, three Inches and a half in all. She judges by her Stays, that her Body is about its natural Size. She feels herself stronger, in better Spirits, and appears more healthy. The Body is kept open by the Cream of Tartar, and the Urine continues in the same Proportion ; but is most copious the Days she takes the Infusion.

Ordered the Infusion and Vehicle to be repeated, twice every third Day ; and two Steel Pills with an Ounce of Port Wine, to be taken twice a Day on the intermediate Days. The Regimen to be continued.

July 31st.

The Infusion as usual, always accompanied with an increase of Urine, and has been taken (in all) fifteen Days. The Size of her Body continues the same ; the Pills and Wine agreed with her, and she has gradually gathered Strength : her Appetite and Digestion are very good ; but she is rather costive.

Ordered to continue the Steel Pills and Wine, every Day for a Fortnight ; and to take

Legs and Thighs are very tumid, especially towards Night; and his Face, and Hands are much swelled in a Morning. His Belly is also somewhat enlarged; but there is no perceptible Fluctuation. He makes only about two Pints of Urine in twenty four Hours, but not high coloured; he is thirsty, and sleeps ill; his Appetite is good, and Body regular. Dropfical Symptoms first came on near five Weeks ago, and have grown gradually worse. He has taken several Medicines; but with very transient Relief. He can assign no cause for his Complaint.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion twice a Day, in a Teacup of Water.

September 11th.

No sensible Effects from the Medicine, and on Enquiry I find he has been accustomed to chew Tobacco.

Ordered to take from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred Drops of the Infusion twice a Day.

September 15th.

After trying different Doses of the Infusion, he finds that one hundred and eighty

eighty Drops at Night, and one hundred in a Morning occasion a Giddiness, and are as much as he can bear. He was somewhat griped last Night; but was soon relieved by a loose watery Stool: his Urine began to increase three Days ago, and he makes now three Pints and a half in twenty four Hours, which is double his usual Quantity: his Legs, Thighs, Belly, and Face have been subsiding these three Days.

Ordered to continue one hundred and eighty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in Water.

September 18th.

The Infusion continued to make his Head light, and his Urine copious; his Legs and Thighs are less swelled; he has two Stools a Day, with some gripping Pains.

Ordered to continue the Infusion as before, and to take twenty Drops of Liquid Laudanum, every other Night.

September 22d.

His Thighs are not at all swelled, and Legs very little, either at Mornings

ings or Nights. He continues to have two Stools a Day: but the Pains of his Bowels are somewhat relieved, whenever he takes the Laudanum: he makes near two Pints of Urine in a Night.

Ordered to continue the Infusion and Laudanum.

October 7th.

He found his Head become more light and troublesome, with the one hundred and eighty Drops, and therefore took only one hundred and sixty at Night, and continued the one hundred every Morning: his Urine still copious, and the dropfical Swellings have been entirely gone for three Days past; since which, he has omitted his Medicines, and has been for some Time slowly gathering Strength.

C A S E VIII.

MARTHA BENTLEY, of Walton, aged 41, cured in four Days, of dropfical Swellings after an Ague,

gue, by taking three Doses of eighty Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco, and the same Doses of the Infusion, in a little Water. They operated as Diuretics, attended with Nausea, and Head Ach.

C A S E IX.

MA R Y E A T O N, of Brockton, aged 44, an Out Patient, cured of dropfical Swellings after an Ague, by taking fifty Drops of the Infusion, every Night, and twenty five every Morning, for ten Days, operating as a Diuretic.

C A S E X.

SA M U E L R E E V E S, aged 26, an In Patient, affected, in Consequence of an Ague, with general dropfical Swellings, of eight Weeks Continuance; and cured in eighteen Days, by taking one hundred and sixty Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, twice a Day for eight Days.
It

It operated as a strong Diuretic, and a Laxative ; accompanied with Giddiness and griping Pains.

C A S E XI.

GEORGE CHADBORN, of Rugeley, aged 42, an In Patient, cured of large dropfical Swellings of the Legs, after an Ague, by taking one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infusion, Tincture, or Wine of Tobacco, & every Night, and eighty every Morning for nine Days. Their Operation was strongly diuretic, attended with a flight Giddiness

C A S E XII.

SARAH DUDLEY, of Stafford, aged 32, an Out Patient, was affected with dropfical Swellings of the Legs, after an Ague ; and much relieved by taking from twenty five to fifty Drops of the Infusion, for three Nights together, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep. It operated as a Diuretic, and Laxative, attended with a Nausea and Giddiness.

C A S E

C A S E XIII.

FRANCIS GOUGH, of Stafford, aged 57, cured of dropfical Legs, after a flow Fever, by taking fixty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and forty every Morning, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep for seven Days. It operated as a Diuretic.

C A S E XIV.

SARAH BENTON, of Bradley, aged 20, an Out Patient, cured of general dropfical Swellings, by taking about one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning for eighteen Days. It operated as a Diuretic, accompanied with Giddiness, and Nausea.

C A S E XV.

MARY CHADBORN, of Rugeley, aged 23, an Out Patient, much relieved from dropfical Swellings of some Continuance, by taking one hundred
 F Drops

Drops of the Infusion every Night for seven Nights; and eighty Drops of the Wine every Night, for four Nights following. Their Operation was diuretic, attended with Giddiness, and Nausea.

C A S E XVI.

MRS. C——. in the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 50, cured of dropfical Swellings of the Legs of some Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco, in a little pepper Mint Water, twice a Day for six Days. It operated as a Diuretic, and Laxative, attended with a slight Nausea, and Giddiness.

C A S E XVII.

SARAH BRINDLEY, of Great Haywood, aged 42, an Out Patient, was affected with dropfical Swellings of the Legs of some Continuance, and much relieved by taking one hundred Drops

Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning for eight Days, and one hundred Drops every other Night for four Nights. It operated as a strong Diuretic, attended with a slight Nausea, and Giddiness.

C A S E XVIII.

SARAH ABBOTS, middle aged, an In Patient, was affected with dropfical Swellings of the Legs, of six Weeks Continuance, and relieved in the Space of a Month, by taking one hundred and sixty Drops of the Infusion at Bed-time, and one hundred in a Morning, for eleven Days, with Intervals; and one hundred and sixty Drops of the Vinegar of Tobacco † every Night, and one hundred every Morning for three Days. Their Operation was diuretic, accompanied with slight Giddiness, and Nausea.

F 2

C A S E

† Acetum Nicotianæ. No. 7.

C A S E XIX.

J O H N G O S S I D G E, of Stafford, aged 42, cured of dropfical Swellings of the Legs of two Years and a half continuance, (much aggravated by a Stroke of the Palſey twenty ſeven Months ago,) *chiefly* by taking fifty Drops of the Infuſion, twice a Day for eleven Days. It operated as a Diuretic, Diaphoretic, and Laxative, attended with a ſlight Nauſea, and Giddineſs. The Cure was alſo aſſiſted by the Uſe of Bandages.

C A S E XX.

W A L T E R O S B O R N, of Leek, aged 30, an In Patient, cured of a dropfical Swelling of his Leg, of two Years Continuance, *chiefly* by taking eight Pills of Tobacco, || at three Doſes, in the Space of a few Hours; and one hundred Drops of the Infuſion, Tincture, or Wine of Tobacco every Night,

|| Pilulæ Nicotianæ No. 8.

Night, and seventy five Drops every Morning for ten Days. Their Operation was strongly diuretic, attended with slight Nausea, and Giddiness. The Cure was also assisted by the Use of Bandages.

C A S E XXI.

MARY BETTONY, aged 61, an Out Patient, afflicted with a confirmed general Dropsy, accompanied with great Debility, for which she took one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, twice a Day for eight Days. It produced a slight Nausea, but no other Effect; and was attended with no Relief.

C A S E XXII.

CHARLES NICOLS, between 60 and 70 Years of Age, an Out

Out Patient, was afflicted with an Ascites of many Months Continuance, and took for fourteen Days, with Intervals, from one hundred to four hundred Drops of the Infusion twice a Day, without receiving any Benefit. It produced no Evacuation, nor any sensible Effect, except a Head Ach, by two or three of the largest Doses.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Case of William Bayley, being the first, in which the Infusion of Tobacco was administered, it was necessary to begin with small Doses, and to augment them gradually. It deserves Notice, that its diuretic Effects were perceptible, by the Time the Patient had taken the third Dose, which was thirty Drops, and that his Urine continued progressively to increase, till he had taken one hundred and seventy five

five at a Dose ; that he had every Day an easy Stool extraordinary ; that there was no other singular Effect, except a slight Vertigo twice, during the first nine Days ; at the End of which, the Swellings were almost entirely gone ; and that the largest Dose of the Infusion, (two hundred Drops,) produced not the least alarming or deleterious Effect, either on the vital, or animal Functions.

The Circumstances thus far, were as flattering as could well attend the first Trial of an active Medicine. It is true the larger Doses of it, after the Period mentioned, did not seem to agree so well, especially when combined with the Lixivium and fixed alkaline Salt.

The diuretic Effects however of the Infusion were so far conspicuous, as to determine me in my Intention of making further Trials of it, as soon as any other proper Cases should occur.

With Regard to this Patient, his Stomach having become squeamish, and
Bowels

Bowels irritable, the Swellings of his Legs trifling, and he able to return to his Work, it appeared most advisable wholly to omit his Medicines.

The Lixivium and Salt were added to the Infusion in this Case, upon the Supposition, that the fixed vegetable Alkali had had a considerable Share in the Success of the Medicine, said to have been given in South Carolina. But from a Number of Facts, I am now convinced, that I was right in my first Conjecture, on reading that Account in the Medical Commentaries; and that the Salt of Tobacco, which they made Use of, (especially if it was administered unseparated from the Afhes,) was not a pure fixed vegetable Alkali; but a vegetable Salt, partaking more or less of the native Virtues of the Plant.

The diuretic Effects of the Infusion, in the two following Cases were very pointed, and successful. In that of Job Kite, the dropical Symptoms, (from which

which the Abdomen was not exempt,) were combined with a very cachectic Habit, caused by the long Continuance of an obstinate Ague; and in that of William Marshall, connected with old Age, Cough, and Shortness of Breath.

The Effects of the Infusion were not a little surprizing, in the Case of Samuel Shenton; for although it did not terminate successfully; yet the immense Quantity of Waters was almost wholly evacuated, in a very short Time, by the powerful Operation of the Medicine. Nor was it at all wonderful, that a Re-accumulation of extravasated Fluids, should afterwards take Place in a Habit, which, from a deep rooted Scrophula of five Years, was affected with lymphatic Obstructions and great general Debility; nor that the Stomach should at last reject the Medicine, in a Constitution so much exhausted.

The Case of Jane Rushton, was the most successful and satisfactory of the Kind, I ever treated; for the dropical Distention of her Body, (although a ve-

ry little Woman,) was reduced without any fatiguing Operation, ten Inches and a Quarter in Circumference. The Cure, through the whole Progress of the Treatment, strongly corresponded with the diuretic Effects of the Medicine ; it was speedy, radical, and permanent.

The Case of Mrs. B——. was also very successful, the Operation of the Medicines were effectual, and her Recovery was completed in a short Time. I have said cured *chiefly* by the *Infusion* ; because I allow the Cream of Tartar to have done some Service ; but as the chief Increase of the Urine, always corresponded with the Exhibition of the Infusion, which was (as usual in other Cases) accompanied with a slight Vertigo, it appears very reasonable to conclude, that the principal Share of the Cure was owing to the Tobacco. The Medicine in which it was administered, I consider as no more than a coinciding Vehicle, prescribed for the Occasion ; and therefore have not thought it of Consequence enough to be inserted in the Chapter of Formulæ. The Propriety

ety of exhibiting Steel and Wine, (after the Evacuation of the Waters,) in order to strengthen the Constitution, and prevent a Relapse, must be obvious to every one, acquainted with the Nature of Dropsies.

The Anasarca, or general Dropsy of Thomas Wooldridge, had not proceeded to so dangerous a Degree; the Cure however, serves to establish the Efficacy of the Medicine. It was observable that the diuretic Effect of the Infusion did not take Place the first two Days, that it began to operate on the third, and that the Urine continued to increase for several Days; then remained copious, and the Cure was progressive. The griping Pains of his Bowels, when troublesome, were always relieved by the Use of the Laudanum.

The five first abstracted Cases were in Consequence of Agues; and from the diuretic Operation of the Infusion, (with the three Doses of the Tincture taken by Martha Bentley,) the dropfical Symptoms in four of them were

speedily cured, and much relieved in the fifth.

Perhaps it may be objected by some, that these Cases are not in Point ; because dropfical Symptoms, brought on by Agues already cured, will in general subside by the mere Effort of Nature. But when it is considered, that those Cases were the Consequences of some of the worst, and most obstinate of the late Epidemic Agues ; and that the Patients recovered in a shorter Time, than they could have done, from the natural Return of Strength, after such a State of Debility ; and that the Disappearance of the dropfical Symptoms, corresponded precisely with the diuretic Effects of the Medicine ; it must be allowed that such Facts, are neither ambiguous nor foreign to the Subject.

The dropfical Affection of Francis Gough, arising from Debility occasioned by his late Fever, and cured by the same Means, stands precisely in the Predicament with the preceding.

In

In the five Cases next succeeding, the dropfical Swellings were not in Confequence of any feverish Complaints, and as they had been of fome Continuance, there was no Likelihood of their being fpeedily relieved by the mere Effort of Nature; therefore the Benefit which enfued, was more pointedly the Effect of the Medicine, whole Operation was evidently diuretic in all the Cases, and very ftrongly fo in Sarah Brindley's.

In the two next Cases, I have faid cured *chiefly* by the Infufion &c. becaufe as the Difeaſes appeared not wholly depending upon the Habit, but ſomewhat local, they were affiſted by the Aid of Bandages; otherwiſe the Medicines were diſtinctly diuretic, and the Cures were ſpeedy, and ſucceſſful.

In the two laſt Cases, the Medicine neither proved diuretic, nor beneficial; but then, the old Woman was in the laſt Stage of an Anaſarca, or general Dropsy; and the old Man had been afflicted with an Aſcites for ſome Time.

He

He had also been accustomed to the Use of Tobacco, and had tried a great many Medicines with no better Effect.

I could add several more Cases, similar to those already given; but I apprehend the preceding, are sufficient to shew the general Operation, and Effects of the Infusion, as an hydropic Medicine. I shall however, subjoin an Account of its Success, and Failure, in thirty one Cases; being the Result of my whole Experience of it in dropfical Complaints.

CURED

C U R E D.

No. of Cases.

Two Cases of Anasarca, or general Dropsy, strongly marked ;	} 18
Two Cases of incipient Anasarcas;	
Two Cases of Ascites, or Dropsy of the Belly, strongly marked;	
Twelve Cases of dropfical Swellings of the Legs.	

R E L I E V E D.

A Case of confirmed Anasarca, in the scrophulous Habit of Samuel Shenton;	} 10
A Case of confirmed Ascites, of 20 Years Continuance, in a Woman aged 72 ;	
Eight Cases of dropfical Swellings of the Legs.	

N O T R E L I E V E D.

A confirmed Anasarca, in the Case of Mary Bettony, aged 61;	} 3
A confirmed Ascites, in the Case of Charles Nicols, aged 63;	
A confirmed Anasarca, in a Man aged 38, combined with an Ascites.	

Total 31

C H A P

C H A P. II.

Of the Effects of Tobacco, in the Treatment of Cases of Dysury, with Observations.

C A S E XXIII.

A Dysury (or Difficulty of passing Urine) from Gravel, of four Days Continuance, cured by three Doses of the Infusion.

J U N E 2d. 1784.

WILLIAM I M S, near Rugeley, aged 34, has a constant Pain in the Region of the Kidnies. It is much worse by Paroxysms, with frequent Motions of the Bladder, and considerable Difficulty in making Water, which is high coloured, and contains a lateritious Sediment. His Stomach is swelled and painful, from Flatulence, attended with Eructations: his Appetite is impaired, and his Belly bound: he has often been affected with calculous Paroxysms; but never had the Rheumatism. His Complaints came
on

on nine Days ago, and then rather abated ; but have been much worse for these last four Days.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in a little Water, every six Hours.

June 5th.

He took three Doses of the Infusion, which caused a Vertigo, and slight Nausea; became sensibly easier with the first Dose, and was quite relieved by the third ; he passed Urine with great Ease, had three loose Stools, and all the Functions became natural.

June 19th.

He remains perfectly free from Complaints.

C A S E XXIV.

A Case of Dysury, from Gravel, of five Days Continuance, cured by two Doses of the Infusion.

AUGUST 19th, 1784.

THOMAS BADGER, of Bree-wood, aged 57, an In Patient. He has for five or six Days past, made but
H little

little Urine, which for the last three Days has been rather high coloured, and attended with some Pain about the Neck of the Bladder. He is subject to gravelly Complaints, and parts with much red Sand: his Belly is regular, and Appetite good: he has been somewhat accustomed to the Use of Tobacco.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infusion immediately, in a little Water; and eighty more in an Hour's Time.

August 20th.

In a short Time after taking the Infusion, he was seized with Vertigo, which lasted an Hour and half, and soon after he passed Urine with Ease and Freedom, and to the Amount of five Pints in the Course of the Night; and says that the Quantity he has parted with, the last twenty four Hours, is equal to all that he has made for five Days past. He has also had two loose Stools, with slight griping Pains.

Ordered to omit the Infusion.

August

August 21st.

His Urine continues free, and he has no gravelly Complaints.

C A S E XXV.

THOMAS STEVENSON, in the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 41, an Out Patient, cured of a Dysury from Gravel, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infusion, three Times a Day for three Days; operating as a Diuretic, and Anodyne.

C A S E XXVI.

JANE THORNEYWORK, of the Parish of Leigh, aged 60, cured of a Dysury from Gravel, of a Month's Continuance, by taking fifty Drops of the Infusion every six Hours, for four Doses. It operated as a Diuretic, and Anodyne, accompanied with a slight Vertigo, and a Discharge of Gravel.

C A S E XXVII.

A NN GATER, of Stafford, aged 49, an Out Patient, was afflicted with a Dysury from Gravel; and much relieved, by taking from sixty to seventy Drops of the Infusion, once and twice a Day for seven Days. It operated as a Diuretic, and Anodyne, accompanied with a slight Vertigo, and Nausea, and a Discharge of Gravel.

C A S E XXVIII.

M RS. E——. C——. aged 23, afflicted with a Dysury from Gravel, of some Continuance, much relieved by taking eighty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and sixty every Morning, for four Days, and sixty Drops every Night, for fourteen Nights. It operated as a Diuretic, and Anodyne, accompanied with Giddiness, and a Discharge of Gravel.

C A S E

C A S E XXIX.

MR. W____. in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 30, afflicted with a Dysury, accompanied with strong calculous Symptoms, of a Month's Continuance, relieved by taking from one hundred to one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infusion of Tobacco, in an Ounce of an Infusion of Liquorice for ten Nights. It operated as a Diuretic, and Anodyne, accompanied with Giddiness.

C A S E XXX.

ELIZABETH NORTHWOOD, aged 36, an Out Patient, cured of a Dysury, (or Difficulty of making Water,) of two Weeks Continuance, by taking from eighty to one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, for seven Nights. It operated as a Diuretic, and Anodyne; attended with a slight Vertigo.

C A S E

C A S E XXXI.

MARY BROOKSHAW, in the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 22, cured of a Dyfury, attended with a painful Dribbling, of three Weeks Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and sixty every Morning, for three Days. It operated as a Diuretic, and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo.

C A S E XXXII.

MR S. T——. aged 43, was afflicted with a violent Dyfury, and took sixty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning, for a Week. It produced no Effect; except a very flight Vertigo, and procured no Relief.

O B S E R-

OBSERVATIONS.

TH E Complaint of William Ims, appeared to be a strong marked Paroxysm of Dysuria Calculosa, (or what is commonly called a Fit of the Gravel,) attended with a very painful Difficulty of passing Urine. Having tried the Infusion in some Diseases, wherein it had proved anodyne, as well as diuretic, I was encouraged to make a Trial of it in this Case. Accordingly it was administered, and the Success exceeded Expectation. We find the Patient was sensibly relieved, by the very first Dose; and completely cured by the third.

In the Case of Badger, the Success was also very conspicuous; for certainly the Flow of Urine in twenty four Hours, after taking the Preparation, equalling in Quantity, what had been passed for five Days before, and being attended with corresponding Relief, admitted of no Doubts with regard to the beneficial Operation of the Medicine.

The

The five following Cases of Dysury, from Gravel, were strongly characterized ; two of them were in a short Time cured, and three materially relieved by the Infusion ; which also speedily cured the Complaints of Northwood and Brookshaw, although not apparently arising from Gravel.

The Dysury of Mrs. T. was attended with violent and irregular Paroxysms, and in this Case, the Infusion neither promoted Urine, nor procured Relief. It was observed that the Vertigo was very slight, perhaps the Medicine was underdosed.

To speak however in more general Terms, the Infusion appears to be powerfully anodyne, and diuretic in Cases of Dysury ; thereby abating Pain, relaxing the urinary Passages, and promoting Urine ; and in Dysuries arising from the Gravel, greatly facilitating the Expulsion of calculous, or gritty Matter.

But

But in order to exhibit in a clearer Point of View, the Effects of the Medicine in Dysuries, the following Account is added, containing all the Cases of this Kind in which I have tried it.

C U R E D.

	No. of Cases.
Four Cases of Dysury;	10
Five Cases of Dysury, from Gravel;	
One Case of Dysury, from bloody Urine.	

R E L I E V E D.

Two Cases of Dysury;	7
Five Cases of Dysury, from Gravel.	

N O T R E L I E V E D.

One Case of Dysury.	1
Total	18

It is somewhat singular, that the Infusion proved Diuretic in sixteen, of the preceding eighteen Cases, and only Laxative in two; as we shall find these Operations in a different Proportion, when

when we come to examine its Effects, upon a larger Scale, including many other Complaints besides Dysuries.

Perhaps the anodyne Quality of the Medicine, by relaxing the painful Constriction of the urinary Passages, and thereby greatly removing Obstruction; might prove such an Assistant to its usual diuretic Effect, as to account for so large a Proportion of the Cases, being distinguished by that Operation.

C H A P. III.

Observations on the Use of Clysters of Tobacco, in the Treatment of the Colic.

I Have prescribed Clysters of the Infusion of Tobacco, in several Cases of the Colic, (after the usual Means had failed,) with considerable Success. They seem to act, principally by their anodyne, nauseo-relaxant Effects upon the System, and stimulating Effects upon the Rectum ; thereby procuring some immediate Ease, and a speedy Expulsion of the obstructing indurated Fæces.

I have already observed in the Preface, that Clysters of Tobacco are sometimes administered in modern Practice; and it is much to be regretted, that they are not in more general Use ; for I am thoroughly persuaded, that in Cases of the Colic, they would prove more successful, than any other Kind with which we are acquainted.

I believe an Ounce of the Infusion, will be found a medium Dose in a Cly-

ter, for an Adult of an ordinary Constitution ; but I have not yet had a sufficient Number of these Cases, to enable me to ascertain this Point, with so much Accuracy as I could wish. The general Rule however, which I have laid down for myself, is this. Supposing a common Clyster to have been administered without Effect, I would order one of an Ounce of the Infusion, (agreeable to the preceding Observation,) in half a Pint of Milk, or common Gruel, to be immediately injected. If this procured no relieving Stool, or excited no Giddiness, or Nausea, continuing for the Space of thirty, forty, or sixty Minutes, (these last Effects, in obstinate Constipations, most frequently preceding its laxative Operation,) then I would gradually increase the Strength of the future Injections, till one or other of these Effects should take Place.

By this Mode of proceeding, the Powers of the Medicine, (whether successful or not) will be fully tried in the Space of a few Hours ; a Matter of serious Consequence, where Suspense is distressing, and Delay dangerous. CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

*Formula Nicotianæ, &c. with
Observations.*

INFUSUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 1.

RECIPE *Foliorum ficcatorum Nico-
tianæ Virginienfis * Unciam unam,
Aquæ bullientis Libram unam.*

*Macera per Horam unicam in Vase clau-
so, in Balneo Mariæ posito, deinde hujus
Infusi Uncias quatuordecim exprime, et
Colaturæ adde*

*Spiritus vinosi rectificati Uncias duas,
ut melius conservetur.*

F U L A P-

* The Nicotiana Tabacum of Linnæus: the particular Sort above prescribed, is commonly sold in the Shops, under the Title of THE BEST VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.

The Pharmaceutic History of Tobacco according to Lewis, is given us in the following Paragraph. (Materia Medica, P. 390.)

“ The leaves of tobacco have a strong disagreeable smell, and a very acrid burning taste. They give out their acrid matter both to water and spirit, most perfectly to the latter: the aqueous infusions are of a yellow or brown colour, the spirituous of a deep green. They yield nothing considerable in distillation with either menstruum: nevertheless their acrimony is greatly abated in the inspissation of the tinctures, the watery extract being less pungent than the leaves themselves, and the spirituous not much more so. The several sorts of tobacco brought from abroad, are stronger in taste than that of our own growth, and the extracts made from them much more fiery, but in less quantity.”

FULAPIUM CARDIACUM. No. 2.

Recipe Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis simplicis
Uncias duodecim,
Aquæ Piperis Jamaicensis spirituosæ,
Pharm: Edin:
(vel Aquæ Cinnamomi spirituosæ) Unci-
as tres,
Syrupi simplicis Unciam unam.
Misce.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ MERC: No. 3.

Recipe Mercurii Dulcis Sublimati,
Saponis duri, singulorum Drachmam
unam,
Aloës Socotorinæ Drachmas duas,
Olei essentialis e Baccis Juniperi Guttas
quindecim,
Syrupi Simplicis quantum sufficiat.
Misce, et divide in Pilulas quadraginta
octo.

PIL-

PILULÆ CHALYBEATÆ. No. 4.

*Recipe Salis Martis,
Extracti Radicis Gentianæ, singulorum
Drachmas duas,
Pulveris Radicis Glycyrrhizæ quantum
sufficiat.*

*Misce, et fiat Massa in Pilulas sexagin-
ta dividenda.*

TINGTURA NICOTIANÆ. No. 5.

*Recipe Foliorum siccatorum Nicotianæ vir-
giniensis Unciam unam,
Spiritus^A vinosi tenuioris Libram unam.
Digere per Dies quatuor, et cola.*

VINUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 6.

*Recipe Foliorum siccatorum Nicotianæ vir-
giniensis Unciam unam,
Vini Albi Hispani Libram unam.
Macera per Dies quatuor, et cola.*

ACETUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 7.

*Recipe Foliorum siccatorum Nicotianæ virginien-
sis Unciam unam,
Aceti Libram unam.*

*Macera per Dies quatuor, 'deinde cole-
tur.*

PILULÆ NICOTIANÆ. No. 8.

*Recipe Pulveris Foliorum Nicotianæ virgi-
nien-
nensis caute' siccatorum,
Conservæ Rosarum Rubrarum, singulo-
rum Drachmam unam,
Mucilaginis Gummi Arabici quantum
satis sit.*

*Misce, fiat Massa de qua Pilulæ sexa-
ginta formentur.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN I first was desirous of trying the Effects of Tobacco, it occurred to me, that if a certain Portion of the Herb was macerated for a limited Time, in a given Quantity of aqueous Menstruum, assisted by the temperate and steady Heat of boiling Water; it would be likely to produce a Medicine of a constant and equal Strength, and perhaps somewhat milder in its Effects, than by any other Mode of Preparation. Accordingly I prescribed the preceding Infusion, and my Expectations were not disappointed. It has also been found of sufficient Activity, to admit of being divided into Doses by Drops; for which Reason, I have never had Occasion to alter the Proportion of the Plant, first prescribed. But if any one should think the Number of Drops, necessary to a Dose, more than convenient; that Objection may be easily obviated, by increasing the Strength of the Infusion.

Of the Chalybeate Pills, I have prescribed many Thousands; and in cachectic Habits, marked by *extreme Paleness of Face, and Lips; a general Sensation of coldness of the Body, especially of the Feet; a feeble Pulse, accompanied with general chronic Weakness*, and not depending on any permanent organic Disease, I have found them of the greatest Service: and (were it not foreign to the present Subject,) could produce several pointed Cases of their Efficacy.

I consider the Salt of Steel as the best Preparation of that Metal, for it appears by far the most certain and powerful in its Effects, and so much superior to the Bark, as a general Corroborant, that I am greatly surprized that it has not been more generally relied on in modern Practice: especially as it has been so highly recommended by certain Authors of great Reputation, in the Beginning of the present Century.

The Tincture, Wine, and Vinegar of Tobacco, are prepared with the same
Proportion

Proportion of the Herb as the Infusion, and have been found, as well as the Pills, upon several Trials, to be powerfully diuretic. The Infusion however having answered so well, it has been almost constantly used, and therefore I am not prepared to speak with Accuracy, of the comparative Merits of these several Preparations; but am well satisfied, they may each of them be directed to very good Purposes, in the Hands of a skilful Prescriber.

C H A P. V.

General Observations on the Effects of Tobacco, interspersed with practical Rules and Cautions.

I Have tried the Effects of Tobacco in a great many Diseases, besides Dropsies, Dysuries, and the Colic; and although the Number of Cases under each Genus, have been too few to enable me to deduce from them, any general practical Conclusions; yet it may reasonably be expected, that I should make a few Remarks upon this Part of my Experience. They will at least give some further Idea, of the general Line of Investigation that has been adopted, and may probably afford some useful Hints, to future Enquirers upon this Subject.

I have prescribed the Infusion, in many eruptive Cases, particularly those commonly called scorbutic; and in some of them with Success. I have also tried it in several Cases of Coughs, and Asthmas, in which it has frequently

ly proved expectorant, and procured Relief: also in some Cases of nervous Head-Ach, and against some particular hysteric Symptoms, with Advantage. In several other Diseases, in which it has been exhibited, its Effects have likewise been found beneficial and flattering; while in others, it has procured no Relief.

A constant Pain of four Months Continuance, attending a white Swelling of the Elbow, in a Case of Scrophula, has been entirely removed by the Administration of the Infusion for eight Days. And a strong marked Tympanites Intestinalis, (or Tympany from Flatulence in the Bowels,) of two Years Continuance, after the Trial of various Remedies with little or no Benefit, has been surprizingly relieved by Clysters of Tobacco, prepared somewhat stronger than those directed in the Treatment of the Colic. Their Operation was moderately purgative, accompanied with Nausea, Vertigo, a copious Perspiration, and much Discharge of Wind.

I have not yet had an Opportunity of trying the Medicine in biliary calculous Cases ; but when I consider how serviceable it has been in several nephritic Cases, and what a striking *Analogy* exists between the Parts affected in *these* Paroxysms, and in *those* which arise from Gall Stones, and also of the symptomatic Affection of the Stomach in both ; and that the proximate Cause of each Complaint, is an Irritation of membranous Tubes from the Action of Calculi or Concretions, there certainly is Reason to hope, it may likewise prove useful in Paroxysms from biliary Calculi.

The immediate Effect of the Infusion, in every Case, is a pungent and transient Sensation of Heat in the Throat, which is frequently succeeded by a Sense of Warmth at the Stomach, as if the Patient had taken a small Dram.

The next general Effect of the Medicine, taken in a moderate Dose, is Diuretic, either with, or without, a slight Vertigo, or Giddiness. In a full Dose,

Dose, it is more certainly Diuretic, often Laxative, generally attended with Giddiness, and frequently with Nausea, or Squeamishness.

In painful Cases, for the most Part it proves Anodyne.

It will in some Patients cause a Drowsiness, and promote Sleep ; and in others, a Drowsiness, accompanied with a Sense of Heat, and Restlessness.

It has now and then produced in certain Cases, Griping, and Purging ; in others, Vomiting, or Sweating ; and in others, a Head-Ach, or Trembling.

It has in some few Instances, (contrary to its laxative Quality,) induced a Tendency to Costiveness ; and in two or three Cases, it has caused a transient Confusion of Ideas.

But these latter Effects of griping, purging, &c. (provided the Medicine be given with proper Care and Attention,) occur but seldom, and are of short

short Duration, and therefore ought not to be esteemed a Part of its ordinary Operation.

It is necessary however when they do occur, to suspend the Use of the Medicine, till they are abated ; and to regulate the future Doses accordingly.

In order to give a more correct Idea of the ordinary Operation of the Infusion, I shall here exhibit a comparative View, of its principal, or most general Effects on the human System, in one hundred and fifteen Cases : of this Number,

	Cases.
It proved Diuretic in	93
and Laxative in	40
It caused Vertigo in	79
and Nausea in	52

It is of material Consequence, to be accurate in the Doses of an active Medicine ; and therefore Attention ought to be paid to this Circumstance. The Mode of Drops, has been generally thought the most convenient, for the dosing of liquid Medicines, of the more active

active Kind ; although there are more Circumstances, which are liable to vary the Size of Drops, than most People are aware of.

If however the Infusion be carefully dropped, from a two Ounce-Vial, with a broad Margin, and little more than half full, it will be found accurate enough for our Purpose.

There are at present in Use, with some Apothecaries, certain two Ounce-Glass Measures; § which are graduated into sixteen Parts, for the Purpose of measuring Drams. And as a Dram by Measure, (if accurately graduated,) contains about eighty or eighty four Drops of the Infusion, this Mode of proportioning the Medicine, may be adopted for the Sake of Expedition, when the Doses are large.

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But

§ It is to be wished that these graduated Measures, were introduced into every Apothecary's Shop, for the Purpose of proportioning the Doses of those liquid officinal Medicines, which are dispensed by Drams : for Nothing was ever worse calculated, for the Measurement of the eighth Part of an Ounce, than the common Pewter Ounce-Measure of the Shops. The graduated glass Measures may be had from the Druggists in London.

But when the Doses are small, or a nice Variation becomes requisite, in order to obtain the proper Effects ; the Mode of dropping it, as already described, ought certainly to be preferred.

I have found, that the strongest evacuating Operations of the Medicine, (especially when it acts as a Diuretic,) have been generally preceded by more or less either of Vertigo, or Nausea, or both ; but that the vital Functions are not at all, or very little disturbed by these Effects.

It appears therefore advisable, (unless the evacuative Effects should first happen to take Place,) so to increase, and regulate the Doses, that a Vertigo, or Nausea may be excited, for the space of fifteen, thirty, or forty Minutes ; by which Means, the Medicine will be most likely to exert its operative Powers.

Nor ought we to be at all alarmed, at these Effects, in a moderate Degree. The exciting a Nausea by Ipecacuan, Tartar Emetic, and Essence of Antimony,

ny, is now in daily Practice ; and as for the Vertigo, it is frequently not equal to the Intoxication, which usually attends young Smokers. For when it continues but for a short Time, and is not accompanied with Nausea, many of my Patients, (especially those who have painful Complaints,) seem to think it no more than a pleasing Kind of Intoxication.

It appears from many Experiments, that the Average-Dose for an Adult, (sufficient to produce the Effects just described,) will be about eighty Drops of the Infusion ; or to speak with some Latitude, from sixty Drops to one hundred, and to be repeated twice a Day.

The properest Times for administering the Medicine, are two Hours before Dinner, and at Bed-time ; it being observed to disagree the most with the Stomach, in a Morning fasting. And such is the Difference between Morning and Night, that almost every Patient will require to take one fourth, (and some even one third,) less in the Fore-

noon, than in the Evening ; in order to enable them to bear the Doses, with equal Convenience.

The Infusion should always be administered in some Vehicle; which may either be Water, Cordial Julep, or Draught, at the Pleasure of the Prescriber.

The common Doses just mentioned, relate only to Adults of an ordinary Constitution; for it deserves particular Notice, that between Constitutions, which are very nervous and irritable, and those which are very robust, or torpid, or long accustomed to the Use of Tobacco, the Doses will admit of very great, and surprizing Variations.

In the Number of the preceding Cases, Sarah Dudley was a striking Example of the former, and Charles Nicols of the latter ; for twenty five Drops of the Infusion, produced stronger Effects upon the Woman, who was weak and nervous ; than four hundred on the Man

Man, who was torpid through Age,
and accustomed to the Use of Tobacco.

As a further Illustration of this Point, I shall here annex a comparative View, of the Doses of the Infusion, administered in ninety four Cases of Adults; taking the Medium-Dose of each Case, and reducing the whole into four Classes, according to the Number of Drops.

FIRST CLASS.

21 Cases, (3 Men, and 18	Medium Doses:
Women,) from	Drops. 35 to 60

SECOND CLASS.

57 Cases, (29 Men, and 28	
Women,) from	60 to 100

THIRD CLASS.

13 Cases, (9 Men, and 4	
Women,) from	100 to 150

FOURTH CLASS.

3 Cases, (3 Men,) from	150 to 300
-------------------------	------------

94

From

From this View, it will appear what a striking Variation of Doses, arises from the sole Difference of the Sex ; as upon an Average, the Ages on each Side were equal : for in the first Class, the Patients were almost entirely Women ; in the second, the Number of each Sex was nearly equal ; in the third, almost all Men ; and in the fourth, entirely Men.

Seeing the Diversity of Doses is so great, I would lay it down as a Rule, (by Way of Caution,) to begin with sixty Drops, or three fourths of the Medium-Dose, in a Case of an ordinary Constitution, and with forty Drops, or one half of the Medium-Dose, in a Case of a delicate one ; and to increase the Number of Drops, by five, eight, or ten at a Time, till by their obvious Effects on the System, the proper Dose shall be ascertained.

But if the Patient should be a Male, and the Constitution robust, torpid, or accustomed to the Use of Tobacco, we may safely venture to begin with eighty,
ninety,

ninety, or one hundred Drops; and thus, with more Expedition, regulate the future Doses according to the Effects.

Eighty Drops of the Infusion, being found an Average-Dose for an Adult, it would appear reasonable to conclude that sixty Drops, for a Patient of fifteen Years of Age, forty for one of ten, and twenty for one of five, would be in Proportion: and upon Trial I have found these Doses not far from the Mark. But I have met with several Instances, wherein the Medicine has affected these Patients, more in Proportion than Adults; and therefore the Precept for beginning with an inferior Dose, and increasing it by Degrees, until it produce the desired Effects, is more particularly applicable to young Subjects.

To Children under five Years of Age, I have seldom ventured to administer it; because they could not so well describe, the Effects of so active a Medicine.

Whenever

Whenever the Infusion is administered, in a proportionably large Dose, by Way of Clyster, the same proportional Allowances (as those already described) must be made, for the Difference of Age, Sex, and Constitution ; otherwise we must not be surprized, if the Effects of the Medicine, be found contrary to our Expectations.

If the Medicine has been used for some Weeks, it will be found necessary in several Instances, to increase the Doses from Time to Time, in order to continue their operative Effects, in the same Degree.

Yet this Rule is not without Exceptions ; for there are some Cases, in which, either from Idiosyncrasy, or accidental Circumstances, it will disagree, after it has been successfully exhibited for some Time ; although the Instances are very rare. When however, such Cases do occur, it will in like Manner, be found necessary to lessen the Doses, until no more than the desired Effects are produced.

In these Cases likewise, as well as in all those, where a moderate Dose of Infusion seems to disagree, the Cordial Julep as a Vehicle, will in general be found preferable to Water, for the Purpose of rendering it more grateful to the Stomach.

I have seen a few Instances, wherein the sensible Operation of the Medicine, when used for a Continuance, has in a great Measure subsided. Whenever this happens, its administration ought to be omitted for a Season; and then, if we wish to repeat it, the former Effects will (in general) again take Place, to a certain Degree. Nor should this Part of the History of Tobacco, at all excite Surprise; since it is well known, in how short a Time, the strong Effects of it will disappear, in young Smokers.

Perhaps some of my medical Readers may think I have been prolix, on this Part of my Subject; but I must beg the Favor of them to suspend their Judgment, till they themselves have seen the active Powers of the Medicine;

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and

and then I am strongly persuaded they will allow, that the practical Rules and Cautions, which I have laid down, ought not to be disregarded, by those who are inclined to make a Trial of its Effects.

Whilst however I am inculcating Care and Attention, I would not have any one infer from this Circumstance, that the Medicine requires more Knowledge and Caution in administering it, than many active Medicines which are daily in Use ; but whose Operations are well known. These Precautions therefore arise chiefly, from my considering it as a Novelty in modern Practice, for if ever it should come into frequent Use, I have no Doubt, but it will be ordered with as much Facility and Confidence, as we now prescribe Opium, Mercury, and Antimony.

Upon the Whole, from the Facts, and Observations, which have been adduced, relative to the medicinal Properties, and Virtues of Tobacco, it appears reasonable to draw the following Conclusions. 1st.

1st. That the Infusion of Tobacco is very *generally diuretic*.

2d. That it is an efficacious Medicine in dropfical Cafes, its Success strikingly corresponding with its diuretic Effects.

3d. That it is *anodyne*, and frequently *laxative*, and therefore likely to prove useful in many painful Cafes, where Costiveness may render Opiates exceptionable.

4th. That it is of great Service in Cafes of Dysury, (or painful Difficulty in passing Urine,) by giving Ease, and successfully promoting that Discharge.

5th. That it is a most powerful Remedy, by Way of Clyster, in obstinate Cafes of the Colic.

I shall now dismiss this Subject, flattering myself that the candid Reader will excuse the Errors and Imperfections he may have discovered, in this my first Attempt, to explore the Properties of a powerful, but neglected Medicine. I am sensible that many more Facts are necessary to ascertain
with

with Precision, its complicated operative Effects upon the human System; and that a wide Field still lies open, for investigating by Experiment, its medicinal Virtues in the Treatment of the different Diseases, in which it is likely to become useful.

In the mean Time, if from the Perusal of these Reports, the learned Faculty of this experimental and discerning Age, shall be induced to make Trial of its Effects, and thereby find it a VALUABLE MEDICINE, the Intention of this Publication will be answered.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page x. Line 18, Preface, for Cure, read Care.

Page 1. Line 9, for nine Days, read the first nine Days.

Page 3. Line 9, for pasty, read oedematous.

Fowler, Thomas

Medical Reports of the effects of Tobacco principally with regard to its
diuretic quality in the cure of Dropsies and Dysuries

London 1785

M.med. 323 m

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10286468-3